

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1893.

NUMBER 9

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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SALOMON L. GINSBURG, Pastor.

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Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 47, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 2. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1250.

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher; Office and residence: Rua da Alameda No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant Physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital, Office, 29 Rua do Rosário, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. Residence 110 Rua do Passagem. Telephone 436.

Dr. L. Schreiner, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher; Office: Rua dos Ourives 75.

Dra. Antonella Dias Murguio, Physician and Accoucher; Rua S. José 48, near Largo da Carioca, from 1 to 3 p. m. Ladies only accepted for treatment. Calls by letter. Residence: Rua Evaristo da Veiga, 75.

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Opinions of the insurance press of the United States on the accumulation policy of the New York Life Insurance Co.

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"The 'Accumulation Policy' smacks too much of a reckless push for premiums and new business to be palatable to conservative assessors."

From the *Insurance Times*:

"While we appreciate very earnestly every sound, liberal reform that can be made in the practice of life insurance, we are not able to accept this new departure of the New York Life as safe and desirable."

From *Rough Notes*:

"It may prove a windfall to them as a business-getter, but their hopes are liable to be upset, based, as they are, upon so little of merit as ballast, with a dangerous amount of canvas spread to catch the wind of adventure."

From the *Insurance Record*:

"It must be obvious to any thinking person that there are concessions to the assured which, if made, would imperil the integrity of the contract. It is very easy to be liberal with another man's money; but has a mutual company any right to be liberal at the serious cost of the great body of its policy-holders?"

From the *Weekly Underwriter*:

"The New York Life has inscribed upon its banner a perfectly fair contract. It says you pay the premium and the company will pay the policy. This is a taking phrase, but it does not mean what it implies, or, if it does, it means destruction to the New York Life Insurance Company."

From the *Insurance Times*:

"As occurred on a former case when the New York Life introduced a new form of policy in Massachusetts, which was resisted by the State authorities and abandoned by the company, we hope that Mr. McCall, when he has sounded the public opinion on this new departure, will see the wisdom of retracing his steps and recalling his Accumulation Policy. Second thoughts are often found to be best thoughts."

From the *Chronicle*:

"The form of contract under which the members of a life insurance company can safely agree to insure one another is, perhaps, more important than any other consideration. As they trust the officers of the company to expend their money wisely and economically, so do the members trust the officers to make wise suggestions and prudent and safe modifications when changes are made in policy contracts."

"The New York Life, its actuaries and its medical directors, must heed the challenge thus laid down and justify, if they can, the radical nature of their new departure. They must answer the charges of sensationalism and recklessness, and explain how the policy-holders in their company, old or new, can be benefited by the removal of safeguards which other companies, even the most liberally inclined, look upon not only as prudent but as fundamental."

From the *Insurance*:

"It will naturally take sometime for the truth of the matter, the real significance of this radical departure to get around to policy-holders and to be understood by them. But it will get there and it will be understood. They will be made to see that business, new business, a vast bulk of new business, got for bulk rather than quality, must be paid for out of their pockets, that their dividends will have to suffer; and they will want to know and will have the right to ask what the managers of their property can find to say by way of justification for so extraordinary a procedure."

From the *Chicago Investigator*:

"We are constrained to point out to the new officers of the New York Life Insurance Company wherein, we believe, they will do irreparable injury to the cause of legitimate life insurance, to their own company, and to the interest of their American policy-holders—present and prospective—if the radical departures of the 'Accumulation Policy' are introduced without material modification. The fact, that old and new policy-holders may alike avail themselves of the advantages offered under this policy, will not help the matter one iota."

From the *Standard*:

"If the New York Life intends its new policy for use in any or all of the foreign countries in which it is doing business, then we feel quite certain that its proposed liberality to army and navy men is a mistake. Even in this country there might come a time when it would be productive of very unfavorable results."

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 28th, 1893.

It gives us sincere pleasure to support the cordial acknowledgement of the Bazaar committee in respect to the assistance and hearty co-operation of the Brazilian and other ladies of Petropolis. Our English colony is a small one, and notwithstanding the great liberality shown in the founding of the Strangers' Hospital thus far it could hardly hope to achieve the gratifying results of the two recent entertainments in Petropolis without the assistance of others. This assistance, both on the occasion of the Ball and on that of the Bazaar, has been cheerfully and cordially given. The great success of the Bazaar has been very largely due to the assistance of the Brazilian ladies and to the liberality of the Brazilian gentlemen. We are confident that every member of our colony—and we speak of the American and English colonies as one in this respect—will join us in offering our grateful thanks for this generous co-operation. The object may be in a measure restricted to the necessities of a small part of the city's population, but its work is essentially for the general good and will, we hope, result in no slight benefit to all. The better and more efficient we can make our hospitals, the more quickly shall we bring these frequently-recurring epidemics of fever under control, all of which will contribute directly to the good reputation and prosperity of the city. The work in which we are engaged is therefore one of general interest, and in thus acknowledging the helpful services of our Brazilian friends we can assure them that we shall seek to return the favor by creating a hospital in which their interest and pride will be hardly less than our own.

THERE is one question connected with the new Banco da Republica which demands consideration—the credit which it should enjoy abroad and which must be affected by the irregular and illegal character of its creation. Let us consider the position of the Rothschilds, for instance. This great financial house must necessarily be fully informed upon the laws and legislation of this country. They know that the Brazilian executive has no constitutional authority to make laws, to grant banking privileges, to modify existing laws regulating the currency, or to authorize the issue of bonds, bonuses, or whatever other titles of credit or national indebtedness. They know, also, that at its last session the Brazilian Congress expressly refused to authorize the use of the national credit as an aid to industry. In the case of this new bank they will find that Minister Serzedello has done all of these unauthorized and illegal acts. He has forced the surrender of two bank charters and their fusion into one bank. He has given this bank the sole right of issue, although several banks hold that right under the provisions of law. He has taken over the deposits of these banks and is using them [both gold and bonds], for the redemption of the currency. And he is proposing to issue a new species of credit titles called *bonuses*, to an aggregate of 100,000,000\$, which are to be issued to bearer and accepted in payment of obligations to the state, thus forming a new description of currency. Until some kind of legislative authorization is given, these great bankers can not help looking upon the new

bank with doubt and suspicion. It may be that they will carefully avoid expressing an opinion on the question, but it is more than probable that they will be very careful not to take any considerable risk on the new concern until its position is duly recognized by the legislative branch of the government.

The situation in Rio Grande apparently indicates a successful campaign on the part of the federalists. Owing to the delay and meagre news obtainable, it is impossible to follow the course of events closely, but it appears that the investment of Livramento was largely used as a cloak to life an attack on D. Pedro, which surrendered to General Silva Fereira on the 2nd. In this campaign the federalists captured 1,000 stand of arms and 700 horses, both of which are needed for the recruits. According to a telegram of yesterday the Castilhistas commanders at Livramento had been ordered to fall back on Igé, but it is not improbable that Gen. Fereira has already cut off their retreat in the direction. Another telegram announces that a large body of federalists had crossed the Uruguay below Uruguanayana, and have been ordered to at once unite with the forces near Livramento. From the meagre accounts received the federalists are not inferior to the Castilhistas in number, and are apparently more enthusiastic and better led. They are men who have been driven from their homes and who have the strongest reasons for fighting that can actuate any body of men. They have also suffered, either in person or through their families, from a relentless partisan persecution which has spared no effort, even that of assassination, to repress all political opposition. If there is a particle of courage left in them they will now fight to the bitter end. At the Castilhistas government must depend largely upon mercenaries, they will not have the same incentive to fight, nor will they command the same amount of sympathy from the people. The haste with which national troops and munitions are being sent forward, indicates a purpose on the part of the government to sustain Castilhistas in power, and this may have a determining effect in the struggle. The federalists, however, will be well organized and will hold positions of advantage before any considerable force of national troops can reach them.

THE burning of the Lyceu de Artes e Officios on Sunday night has occasioned a loss in this city which will be deeply felt, and which can not be too quickly remedied. The school was in great part the creation of its energetic director, Dr. Bohencourt da Silva, and was devoted wholly to the education of the poor people. It was open at night, and its instruction was largely industrial in character, although many lines of instruction were followed which were designed simply for the ordinary education of children and young people who could not afford to attend day schools. The teachers, we believe, gave their services freely and voluntarily, and the instruction was also free. A visit to this school some years ago was a veritable revelation to us. Hundreds of boys and girls, young men and young women, were crowded into its classrooms, all engaged in recitation or study with an intensity rarely found in day schools. It was one of the hopeful signs for the future of Brazil, and the need of it to-day is even more urgent than it was then. As the school was established through private initiative, and has been largely supported by private donations, the government might give the use of the buildings and a small subsidy, we would suggest that its prompt restoration be made by private efforts. The government will undoubtedly give the ground for a new building, and will certainly continue its subsidy. Now let the citizens of this city take charge of the work of properly rebuilding and endowing this school! Let it be made a model in construction and equipment and organization! No money should be wasted in graville and ornamentation; a plain fire-proof iron and brick building will meet all the requirements. If the republic is to succeed it will be through the liberal use of just such instrumentalities as this industrial school, and the people, of their own accord, should see to it that these institutions are not wanting. We shall hope to see a popular committee organized at once for the rebuilding of this school.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—There are more reports of an impending conflict in the Argentine province of Catamarca.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 24th says that the attitude of the Santa Fé colonists is still threatening.

—The governor of Catamarca, Argentina, has ordered the mobilization of the national guard. This looks like business.

—The Argentine government is taking steps to stop the enlistment of soldiers in Argentine territory for the invasion of Rio Grande.

—In the portage of Iajuy, Argentina, an attempt was made recently to assassinate the governor. The would-be assassin was captured.

—The political association known as the Union Civica has resolved to resume work as before, approving or disapproving the acts of the present Argentine government as it may consider best.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 22nd says that three suspected cases have been discovered on the French steamer *Duane*, which the sanitary authorities call yellow fever. The company was fined \$5,000 because the captain sought to conceal the fact.

—It was reported in Buenos Aires on the 25th that the investigating commission had found Capt. Pines and his officers guilty of the charges preferred against them for abandoning the torpedo-boat *Rosario* and her crew, and had sentenced the three officers in command to death.

—The attorney-general of the republic has come to the conclusion that the clause in various railway concessions fixing the working expenses at 50 per cent, of the gross receipts must not be held binding, since experience has shown that in many cases the ratio of expenses rises to 70 or 80 per cent. It is strange that this was not foreseen by any member of the government or of Congress when the concessions were under deliberation.—*Buenos Aires Standard*.

—What has become of the St. John's Ambulance Association which we heard so much of when Sir Vincent Harrington was here, and which we were told was being actively taken up by several influential gentlemen, and which, got as far, we understand, as committees being formed and names taken for membership. There seems to be something in the air of Buenos Aires which is fatal to most associations of this kind, unless actively taken up by some energetic person, who is determined that the matter shall be carried through.

—The determined and completely justifiable attitude taken up by the Humblitz colonists has met with its due reward, and the government has been compelled to suspend till further notice the tax on the cereals, which was the cause of the rising. Although an appeal to arms force is not always to be commended, there are cases when a tyrannical power is endeavoring, unlawfully to grind down a set of honest and industrious workers, that no other course is open, and we are heartily pleased to see that there are men in this country who will resist any such attempt on the part of the government, and what is infinitely more to the point, resist it quietly, firmly and yet successfully.—*Times of Argentina*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 10.

—Our sporting friends of the *Sport and Paddock* gave us a very amusing illustration the other day of what Denry Stokes would describe as being "dead in one ear and blind in the other." After ramblingly scolding the "Argentine dandy cack" for a little bluster over the reported interference of Lord Roschey in the affairs of that country, and making him in the "cane and stick" of the dandy said dandy cack, they suddenly turn to Brother Junathau and tell him that "we feel somewhat sure that if the necessity arose England would make her voice heard in any part of the American continent, without even saying 'by your leave' to Convin Junathau." Come off the fence, colleague; or some one may be calling you a "dandy cack" also!

—The history of the Gartland estancia in the Lomas de Zamora, and close to the banks of the Riachuelo, facing the Flores "habito," is most instructive. The property consists of about a square league inland with frontage on the Riachuelo and was bought many years ago by the late Don Gregorio Lezama for \$50,000 of the old paper money. Six years ago it was sold by auction and bought by Mr. Peter A. Gartland for \$380,000 m/n who sold it for \$2,000,000, the buyer held it for a few months and resold it for \$3,000,000, and it was subsequently resold to the Argentine del Riachuelo for \$5,000,000, which company issued shares for \$11,000,000 that were sold and passed on to the market. The place now comes up for sale at the humble valuation of \$400,000.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 10.

—In discussing the conflict between the Montevideo and Buenos Aires health boards in regard to quarantining arrivals from Rio de Janeiro, a conflict which arose from personal rancor rather than from knowledge of the facts, the *Montevideo Times* makes the following sensible suggestion, too sensible perhaps for adoption by men who are governed more by malice than by a desire to do the right thing: "The River Plate is common ground, the interests involved are international and not merely confined to citizens of Uruguay and Argentina but extending to other nations as well. The control of the waters for sanitary purposes should therefore be vested in a single international board or commission, with an equal number of representatives from both sides of the river, not necessarily citizens, the resolutions of which should be accepted and enforced by both governments. Furthermore, the board should not consist entirely of medical men, but shipping and commerce should be represented there—under the idea that their interests might not be unduly prejudiced as they are at present. It would also be no bad thing if shipowners and merchants were enabled to make good their claims for damages caused by quarantine which could be proved to be unnecessary, the role of the board being to impose the least and fewest quarantines possible."

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"The 'Accumulation Policy' smacks too much of a reckless push for premiums and new business to be palatable to conservative insurers."

From the Insurance Times:

"While we appreciate very earnestly every sound, liberal reform that can be made in the practice of life insurance, we are not able to accept this new departure of the New York Life as safe and desirable."

From Rough Notes:

"It may prove a windfall to them as a business-getter, but their hopes are liable to be upset, based as they are, upon so little of merit as ballast, with a dangerous amount of canvas spread to catch the wind of adventure."

From the Insurance Record:

"It must be obvious to any thinking person that there are concessions to the assured which, if made, would imperil the integrity of the contract. It is very easy to be liberal with another man's money; but has a mutual company any right to be liberal at the serious cost of the great body of its policy-holders?"

From the Weekly Underwriter:

"The New York Life has inscribed upon its banner a perfectly free contract. It says you pay the premium and the company will pay the policy. This is a taking phrase, but it does not mean what it implies, or, if it does, it means destruction to the New York Life Insurance Company."

From the Insurance Times:

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From the Chronicle:

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"The New York Life, its actuaries and its medical directors, must heed the challenge thus laid down and justify, if they can, the radical nature of their new departure. They must answer the charges of sensationalism and recklessness, and explain how the policy-holders in their company, old or new, can be benefited by the removal of safeguards which other companies, even the most liberally inclined, look upon not only as prudent but as fundamental."

From the Insurance:

"It will naturally take some time for the truth of the matter, the real significance of this radical departure to get around to policy-holders and to be understood by them. But it will get there and it will be understood. They will be made to see that business, not business, a vast bulk of new business, got for bulk rather than quality, must be paid for out of their pockets, that their dividends will have to suffer, and they will want to know and will have the right to ask what the managers of their property can find to say by way of justification for so extraordinary a procedure."

From the Chicago Investigator:

"We are constrained to point out to the new officers of the New York Life Insurance Company wherein, we believe, they will do irreparable injury to the cause of legitimate life insurance, to their own company, and to the interest of their American policy-holders—present and prospective—if the radical departure of the 'Accumulation Policy' are introduced without material modification. The fact, that old and new policy-holders may alike avail themselves of the advantages offered under this policy, will not help the matter one iota."

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 28th, 1893.

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THERE is one question connected with the new Banco da Republica which demands consideration—the credit which it should enjoy abroad and which must be affected by the irregular and illegal character of its creation. Let us consider the position of the Rothschilds, for instance. This great financial house must necessarily be fully informed upon the laws and legislation of this country. They know that the Brazilian executive has no constitutional authority to make laws, to grant banking privileges, to modify existing laws regulating the currency, or to authorize the issue of bonds, bonuses, or whatever other titles of credit or national indebtedness. They know, also, that at its last session the Brazilian Congress expressly refused to authorize the use of the national credit as an aid to industry. In the case of this new bank they will find that Minister Serzedello has done all of these unauthorized and illegal acts. He has forced the surrender of two bank charters and their fusion into one bank. He has given this bank the sole right of issue, although several banks hold that right under the provisions of law. He has taken over the deposits of these banks and is using them [both gold and bonds], for the redemption of the currency. And he is proposing to issue a new species of credit titles called *bonuses*, to an aggregate of 100,000,000, which are to be issued to bearer and accepted in payment of obligations to the state, thus forming a new description of currency. Until some kind of legislative authorization is given, these great bankers can not help looking upon the new

bank with doubt and suspicion. It may be that they will carefully avoid expressing an opinion on the question, but it is more than probable that they will be very careful not to take any considerable risk on the new concern until its position is duly recognized by the legislative branch of the government.

The situation in Rio Grande apparently indicates a successful campaign on the part of the federalists. Owing to the delay and meagre news obtainable, it is impossible to follow the course of events closely, but it appears that the investment of Laramento was largely used as a cloak to hide an attack on D. Pedrito, which surrendered to General Silva Tavares on the 2nd. In this campaign the federalists captured 1,000 stand of arms and 700 horses, both of which are needed for the pernis. According to a telegram of yesterday the Castilista commanders at Livramento had been ordered to fall back on Higé, but it is not improbable that Gen. Tavares has already cut off their retreat in that direction. Another telegram announces that a large body of federalists had crossed the Uruguay below Urugayana, and have been ordered to at once unite with the forces near Livramento. From the meagre accounts received the federalists are not inferior to the Castilistas in number, and are apparently more enthusiastic and better led. They are men who have been driven from their homes and who have the strongest reasons for fighting that can actuate any body of men. They have also suffered, either in person or through their families, from a relentless partisan persecution which has spared no effort, even that of assassination, to repress all political opposition. If there is a particle of courage left in these men they will now fight to the bitter end. At the Castilista government must depend largely upon mercenaries, they will not have the same incentive to fight, nor will they command the same amount of sympathy from the people. The haste with which national troops and munitions are being sent forward, indicates a purpose on the part of the government to sustain Castilhos in power, and this may have a determining effect in the struggle. The federalists, however, will be well organized and will hold positions of advantage before any considerable force of national troops can reach them.

THE burning of the Iccen de Artes e Officinas on Sunday night has occasioned a loss in this city which will be deeply felt, and which can not be too quickly remedied. The school was in great part the creation of its energetic director, Dr. Borhencourt da Silva, and was devoted wholly to the education of the poor people. It was open at night, and its instruction was largely industrial in character, although many lines of instruction were followed which were designed simply for the ordinary education of children and young people who could not afford to attend day schools. The teachers, we believe, gave their services freely and voluntarily, and the instruction was also free. A visit to this school some years ago was a veritable revelation to us. Hundreds of boys and girls, young men and young women, were crowded into its classrooms, all engaged in recitation or study with an intensity rarely found in day-schools. It was one of the hopeful signs for the future of Brazil, and the need of it to-day is even more urgent than it was then. As the school was established through private initiative, and has been largely supported by private donations, the government giving the use of the buildings and a small subsidy, we would suggest that its prompt restoration be made by private efforts. The government will undoubtedly give the ground for a new building, and will certainly continue its subsidy. Now let the citizens of this city take charge of the work of properly rebuilding and endowing this school! Let it be made a model in construction and equipment and organization! No money should be wasted in granite and ornamentation; a plain fire-proof iron and brick building will meet all the requirements. If the republic is to succeed it will be through the liberal use of just such instrumentalities as this industrial school, and the people, of their own accord, should see to it that these institutions are not wanting. We shall hope to see a popular committee organized at once for the rebuilding of this school.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—There are more reports of an impending conflict in the Argentine province of Catamarca.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 24th says that the attitude of the Santa Fé colonists is still threatening.

—The governor of Catamarca, Argentina, has ordered the mobilization of the national guard. This looks like business.

—The Argentine government is taking steps to stop the enlistment of soldiers in Argentine territory for the invasion of Rio Grande.

—In the province of Jujuy, Argentina, an attempt was made recently to assassinate the governor. The would-be assassin was captured.

—The political association known as the Union Civica has resolved to resume work as before, approving or disapproving the acts of the present Argentine government as it may consider best.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 22nd says that three suspected cases have been discovered on the French steamer *Tracoma* which the sanitary authorities call yellow fever. The company was fined \$3,000 because the captain sought to conceal the fact.

—It was reported in Buenos Aires on the 25th that the investigating commission had found Capt. Funes and his officers guilty of the charges preferred against them for abandoning the torpedo-boat *Rosales* and her crew, and had sentenced the three officers to death.

—The attorney-general of the republic has come to the conclusion that the clause in various railway concessions fixing the working expenses at 50 per cent. of the gross receipts must not be held binding, since experience has shown that in many cases the ratio of expenses rises to 70 or 80 per cent. It is strange that this was not foreseen by any member of the government or of Congress when the concessions were under deliberation. —*Buenos Aires Standard*.

—What has become of the St. John's Ambulance Association which we heard so much of when Sir Vincent Barrington was here, and which we were told was being actively taken up by several influential gentlemen, and which got as far, we understand, as committees being formed and names taken for membership. There seems to be something in the air of Buenos Aires which is fatal to most associations of this kind, unless actively taken up by some energetic person, who is determined that the matter shall be carried through.

—The determined and completely justifiable attitude taken up by the Hanfahl colonists has met with its due reward, and the government has been compelled to suspend all further notice the tax on the cereals, which was the cause of the rising. Although an appeal to arms force is not always to be commended, there are cases when a tyrannical power is endeavoring unlawfully to grind down a set of honest and industrious workers, that no other course is open, and we are heartily pleased to see that there are men in this country, who will resist any such attempt on the part of the government, and what is infinitely more to the point, resist it quietly, firmly and yet successfully. —*Times of Argentina, Buenos Aires, Feb. 10.*

—Our sporting friends of the *Sport and Paddock* gave us a very amusing illustration the other day of what Denny Stokes would describe as being "dead in one ear and blind in the other." After rambling about the Argentine daily cack for a little bluster over the reported interference of Lord Roschey in the affairs of that country, and making him at the "cow and straw" of the above said daily cack, they suddenly turn on Brother Jonathan and tell him that "we feel somewhat sure that if the necessity arose England would make her voice heard in any part of the American continent, without even saying 'by your leave' to Cousin Jonathan." Come off the fence, colleague; or some one may be calling you a "dandy cack" also!

—The history of the Garibaldi estancia in the Lomas de Zamora, and close to the banks of the Riachuelo, facing the Plaza "Bailuna," is most instructive. The property consists of about a square league of land with a frontage on the Riachuelo and was bought many years ago by the late Don Gregorio Lecana for \$50,000 of the old paper money. Six years ago it was sold by auction and bought by Mr. Peter A. Garibaldi for \$350,000 m/n who sold it for \$2,000,000, the buyer held it for a few months and resold it for \$3,000,000, and it was subsequently resold to the Argentine del Riachuelo for \$5,000,000, which company issued shares for \$1,000,000 that were sold and passed on to the market. The place now comes up for sale at the humble valuation of \$400,000. —*Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, Feb. 10.*

—In discussing the conflict between the Montevideo and Buenos Aires health boards in regard to quarantining arrivals from Rio de Janeiro, a conflict which arose from personal rancor rather than from knowledge of the facts, the *Montevideo Times* makes the following sensible suggestion, too sensible perhaps for adoption by men who are governed more by malice than by a desire to do the right thing: "The River Plate is common water, the interests involved are international and not merely confined to citizens of Uruguay and Argentina but extending to other nations as well. The control of the waters for sanitary purposes should therefore be vested in a single international board or commission, with an equal number of representatives from both sides of the river, not necessarily citizens, the resolutions of which should be carried out and enforced by both governments. Furthermore, the board should not consist entirely of medical men, but shipping and commerce should be represented in such a manner that their interests might not be unduly prejudiced as they are at present. It will also be no bad thing if shipper and merchants were enabled to make good their claims for damages caused by quarantine which could be proved to be unnecessary, the rule of the board being to impose the least and fewest quarantines possible."

From the *Montevideo Times*, February 18th.

THE PLATINE QUARANTINE.

The unseemly sanitary conflict is terminated—for the present. The Argentine authorities have gained the day and have persuaded the Oriental authorities to declare Rio Janeiro to be suspected and to impose the necessary quarantine on vessels thence. This being done, Argentine ports will be once more thrown open to vessels from Montevideo. This settles the difficulty for the present, but how long the amicable understanding will last, remains to be seen. Judging from precedent, it will not be many weeks before the two boards find some fresh cause of difference. What Rio Janeiro will say to this summary treatment, also remains to be learnt. Meanwhile the Argentine authorities must certainly be blamed for a most reprehensible lack of courtesy and breach of faith. On two evenings in succession they have induced passengers in large numbers to leave Montevideo on the assurance that they would be allowed to land at Buenos Aires the next morning, and on both occasions have eluded them into quarantine on arrival. For such deliberate bad faith as this there is no excuse. If the board could not make up its mind, it is of no use and should be dismissed; but having made a resolution it certainly should not change it a few hours after, deliberately deceiving several hundred people and putting them to serious inconvenience and even distress. If the board were made to respond for the losses that occasioned it might act in a more responsible manner hereafter. Indeed, throughout, the Argentine board has behaved in an arbitrary off-hand manner, quite unequalled for by the circumstances of the case, and which will assuredly leave considerable soreness behind on this side of the water. However, the want of understanding and goodwill between the two boards has long been a common, and neither can afford to cast stones at the other, for neither is blameless. Every additional circumstance strengthens our conviction that, with the evident inability of the boards as at present constituted to adhere to any mutual agreement, the question will never be satisfactorily at rest until there is appointed one international board with control throughout the River Plate.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—Copious rains are reported from various points up the coast.

—Three prisoners made their escape, some days ago, from the jail at Santos.

—Arrests are being made in Rio Grande do Sul for "spreading false reports."

—It was reported in Uberaba on the 19th that martial law had been declared in Rio de Janeiro.

—The *Tribuna Federal* printing office at Rio Grande was attacked and destroyed on the 22nd.

—Telegraphic advices from Para state that the deposition of the governor of Amazonas has been decided.

—A telegram of the 24th inst. says that a son of Councillor Silveira Martins has been arrested in S. Paulo.

—A telegram to the *Times* says that the object of the alleged plot in S. Paulo was to aid the Rio Grande revolution.

—The *Opiniao Nacional*, of S. Paulo, asserts that Louzada, the alleged emissary of supposed conspirators, was arrested by the police. It certainly looks like it!

—We are advised, through the courtesy of the Western and Brazilian company, of the death of Rev. Mr. Ding, consular chaplain at Pernambuco, which occurred on the morning of the 24th inst.

—According to a telegram received from Abrilino Monceiro, proprietor of the journal *Tribuna Federal* at Pelotas, the office of that paper was attacked and destroyed on the night of the 22nd inst.

—A Blumenau telegram of the 25th announces the arrest of Dr. Heracleo Luz, chief of the land commission, and others, who are accused of being the authors of the attack on the police commissary of the place.

—The discovery of the alleged plot against the governor of S. Paulo lends one to inquire when the next election is to be held in that state. S. Paulo plots have the peculiarity of being discovered just before election day.

—In S. Paulo the *Opiniao Nacional* is obliged to change its office at the instance of the owner of the building, since he can find no insurance company willing to insure the house while it is occupied by that paper. The "national opinion" seems to have a bad reputation.

—A Castilhista telegram from Porto Alegre says that ex-minister Antonio de Faria advises his friends not to take part in the revolutionary movement in Rio Grande, alleging that Barcos Cassal has discovered that the revolutionists are in favor of the restoration of the monarchy.

—The body of Louzada, who lost his life in the S. Paulo police barracks, was examined and examined on the 25th, by request of his family. Decomposition was too far advanced, however, to permit a decision as to the cause of death. The police say that he committed suicide.

—The universalist Dr. Martins Junior, political head of the Pernambuco law school, candidate for the governorship of that state, ancient republican, etc., arrived at Pernambuco on the 26th, and was received with enthusiasm by his political friends. There was a procession of some 3,000 persons, a brass band, sky rockets, and all the rest of the customary apparatus of such a reception, including a plentiful flow of champagne and rhetoric.

—Although the military and police forces in São Paulo have been held in readiness, and a man named Louzada was arrested and was mysteriously reported dead in the police station, the official organs all deny that there has been any alarm or trouble in that city.

—A Pernambuco telegram says that Gen. Roberto Ferreira has surrendered the command of that district to Col. Savaget, and will at once embark for Rio de Janeiro. As Col. Savaget is absent, the command of the district will devolve upon Lt.-Col. Edmundo de Mello for a brief interval.

—According to Porto Alegre advices, the interior town of Caçapava, Rio Grande, which had fled into the hands of the federalists on the 16th, was retaken by Gov. Castilhos' forces on the 24th. It is said that there was a fight, but as no casualties are reported it was probably at long range.

—A São Paulo telegram to the *Jornal do Commercio*, dated the 22nd, reads as follows: "It is reported that some explorers of the spirit of aristocracy are seeking to create new diplomatic questions, in virtue of recent occurrences." Will someone tell us what this means?

—The *Jornal do Commercio* hears that the amendment destined for the federalists of Rio Grande, which was seized by the Argentine government on the launch *Carmelita*, consisted of 600 cavalry-carabines, 80 rifles, 500 sabres and 150,000 cartridges. The telegraph had more than doubled the quantity.

—The *Germania* of the 25th says that 376 persons died in Santos of yellow fever from the 1st to the 21st inst. Of these 95 were Portuguese, 67 Spaniards, 35 Germans, 26 Brazilians, 20 Scandinavians, 15 English, 15 French and 11 Austrians. The highest number of fatal cases in one day was on the 21st when they reached 32.

—In S. Paulo 133 republicans held a meeting on the 20th inst., at the republican club, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the federal senate and two for the chamber of deputies. For the former Councillor Rodrigues Alves received 129 votes and for the latter Alberto Salles received 127 votes and Vieira Bueno 125.

—Affairs in Pernambuco are again becoming critical, and the disposition of Gov. Barbosa Lima is being plotted. The visit of Martins Junior to this city was apparently to secure the assent of the President, and was successful if all reports are true. When Barbosa Lima is out, Martins Junior expects to be elected governor, and then everything will be lovely.

—There were reports in Pernambuco on the 25th that the government at Rio de Janeiro does not approve of the conduct of Gen. Roberto Ferreira in interfering in the local affairs of that state. There was less excitement in consequence. The Pernambucoans, however, should not be deceived into false security. Gen. Roberto is not the man to follow a policy of non-interference.

—A woman, known as "Maria dos Gatos" and said to be 136 years old, died at the Misericórdia hospital in Ouro Preto on the 21st inst. She is said to have had one of her teeth extracted by *Tiradentes*. We of course do not vouch for the story; on the contrary, we doubt it very much. These stories of people living to ages between 120 and 150 years are becoming a little too frequent.

—Rivera and Montevideo telegrams of the 25th announce the capture of D. Pedro, Rio Grande do Sul, by Gen. Tavares on the 23rd inst., after a sharp fight on the preceding day. The losses are not given beyond that of one regiment of Castilhistas, which comprised 20 killed and 40 wounded. The federalist losses is said to have been insignificant. They captured 1,000 stand of arms and 700 horses.

—From June 23rd to Dec. 31st, 1892, there arrived at the quarantine station at Ilha Grande 295 vessels manned by 11,841 seamen and carrying 55,296 passengers. Of these vessels 161 were steamers and 134 were sailing vessels. During the same period there were disinfectant 64,350 packages weighing 477,879 kilograms and 8,537 mail bags, of which 3,160 were for Brazil and 3,397 for other countries.

—There was a serious conflict in Ubatuba, Minas Geraes, on the 19th inst., caused by the municipal elections. A telegram of the 20th says that Dr. Cavillo de Moura, Dr. Carlos Petkoto de Moura and two other physicians were killed, and other persons were gravely wounded. Another telegram adds Col. João Esteves and Capt. Genio Esteves to the list of killed. It is far from being a hopeful outlook for the republic if a petty municipal election is to occasion such a slaughter as this.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

On the early morning of the 23rd inst. Gen. Tavares, at the head of his troops, appeared in front of D. Pedro, having surrounded that place, which was defended by a regiment of regular cavalry and an irregular body of Castilhistas, all commanded by Col. Barbosa. After skirmishing for half an hour, Tavares ordered Barbosa to surrender the place. The latter replied that he would do his duty as a soldier and that, before taking further steps, he would hold a council of war. A half-hour later Capt. Juvêncio made his appearance at the point where the troops under Juvêncio de Azambuja were stationed and asked for time to con-

sider the matter. A white flag was hoisted by the Castilhistas and Tavares sent an officer to parley. This officer was received with a volley of musketry, by which he was dangerously wounded. It was then two o'clock p.m. and Tavares ordered a general attack, which was made in three columns, one of them headed by Gumerindo Sariva, another by Domingos Ferreira and the third by Thomaz Meicio. The Castilhistas pickets were driven in and the garrison entrenched itself in its barracks and in the adjoining houses and yards. The fire was kept up for four hours, and between 6 and 7 o'clock p.m. Gen. Tavares withdrew his forces to prevent their committing any excesses during the night. Early next morning the garrison surrendered unconditionally. The regiment of regular cavalry lost during the engagement 20 men killed and 40 wounded, while the loss among the irregular troops of the Castilhistas is said to have been heavy. That of Tavares' troops is reported to have been light. The total loss on both sides is estimated at 158 killed and wounded. One thousand stand of arms, 700 horses and a considerable quantity of munitions of war fell into the hands of the victors. The officers of the garrison were paroled, binding themselves not to take up arms during the war, and the men joined Gen. Tavares. The rifles captured by Tavares are said to be of the Winchester pattern.

It is reported that the Castilhistas forces under Menna Barreto and Arthur Oscar have received orders to fall back to Bagé. A federalist force that was in the Argentine province of Corrientes, opposite Uruguayana, under the command of Tico Teie, Edmundo Lima and Funtoura, has crossed the river and is on its way to join Tavares, having received instructions to avoid an engagement with the garrison at Uruguayana. The telegraph wires have been cut by friends of Tavares (with whom the great majority of the people of Rio Grande appear to sympathize) not only between S. Lourenço and Camaguan, but also between Porto Alegre and Morretes. No telegrams from Porto Alegre have recently been received here. Caçapava, it is said, has fallen into the hands of the federalists. If this is true, the place was captured by a local band, and indeed it is probable that after the victory at D. Pedro, there will be a general rising against the Castilhistas government all over the state.

The general government has ordered to Rio Grande a part of the forces stationed in Paraná and the 31st battalion of infantry, which was stationed at Ouro Preto, capital of Minas Geraes. It is reported on the street that the battalions stationed in this capital refused to go.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—It is announced that Lieut.-Col. Souza Aguiar will resume direction of the Central railway in a few days.

—According to an explanation published in the newspapers, it appears that the dismissal on the 22nd of the assistant-chief of traffic on the Central railway was due to his having expressed an opinion against some measure proposed by Minister Limpo de Abreu during a recent visit to the offices of that line. The minister evidently wants no independent opinions in his department.

—The governor of Espírito Santo has granted a privilege, for 50 years, for a railway of 60 centimetres gauge, to start from some convenient point on the Carangola line and run to Cachoeiro de Itaperiara. We know nothing of the prospects of the road, but it is certainly a mistake to adopt the gauge proposed. The new line should have the Carangola gauge, so that the cars of either line can be transferred to the other.

—It is far from impossible that the abrupt dismissal of Sr. Rademaker, the acting director of the Central railway, and of Sr. Andrade Pinto, the acting chief of traffic, will lead to a cabinet question. The charges against the engineer appointed to succeed Sr. Andrade Pinto are not to be passed over, and the card this gentleman published is an indictment of Sr. Limpo de Abreu, the minister of the department in charge of the railway service. Even *O País* has thrown a stone—albeit but a pebble—at Minister Abreu.

—On the 22nd the minister of agriculture appointed Sr. Francisco Xavier Gomes to succeed Dr. Jorge Rademaker as director *ad interim* of the Central railway. The new director is an unknown man and no good results are anticipated from the change. During the administration of Dr. Rademaker considerable improvement has been achieved in the administration of that road, but as he does not enjoy the all potent favor of the minister he has been compelled to give place to an untried man. It is to be feared that a change is needed in the cabinet as well as in the railway department.

—It was reported in Santos on the 25th that the Mogyana would effect a fusion with the Sorocabana, in order to secure a route to Santos. The telegram adds: "Business men generally approve this solution, the only one feasible (*capaz*). This apparently confirms the report current a few weeks ago that the new Mogyana line would not be built. The Sorocabana route will be a long one for the Mogyana, but it will afford a second line for the receipt of material which will be of immense benefit to the interior districts of the state. The partisans of the department of industry, etc., who have so obstinately opposed the S. Paulo contract, will be considerably surprised at this new departure.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

—The directors of the Hospital have just engaged another trained nurse in England, who will be arriving here in about a month. This has been made necessary by the circumstance that the Hospital must have two separate nursing staffs, one for the lever wards, and one for the general wards.

—The Bazaar given in Petropolis on the 23rd and 24th inst. was a most gratifying success. The attendance was large, and the fair was thoroughly enjoyed notwithstanding the price paid for it. The greatest credit is due the ladies of the committee for the organization and management of the affair. As the returns are not all in, it is impossible to state the amount received, but we are assured that it will exceed all expectations.

—According to the statutes of the Strangers' Hospital Association, the active membership and benefits of the same are made contingent upon the payment of an annual subscription. No other qualification was found practicable. We refer to this because there are still many who have not paid annual subscriptions and are therefore not members nor entitled to the benefits of the hospital, although they have given donations. This may be due to some confusion regarding the payment of donations and subscriptions the same year.

AN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

The ladies who organized the bazaar and dance given at the casino in Petropolis on the 23rd and 24th instant in behalf of the Strangers' Hospital desire to express their many thanks for the handsome way in which the Brazilian and Foreign ladies came forward and helped them to make the entertainment such a complete success; and at the same time they desire to tender their sincerest thanks to the gentlemen who contributed so liberally towards the happy result of the same.

LOCAL NOTES.

—It is said that the cruiser *Guacabara* will be sent to the South.

—The inauguration of President Grover Cleveland takes place at Washington on Saturday next.

—The *Paiz* hears that the Comte de Leopollina, Mr. Henry Lowndes, has returned to Lisbon, where he proposes to fix his residence.

—We are glad to say that the postoffice has at last managed to deliver our paper at Cruzeiro the day after publication. The postal authorities will accept our sincere congratulations.

—The *Gazeta da Tarde* has published a biography of Gen. Silva Tavares, the federalist leader in Rio Grande, in which it is shown that he is 74 years old. It is hardly the age at which men are accustomed to initiate revolutions!

—Two negroes became involved in a quarrel at a kiosk in Praga Gen. Osorio on the 25th, when one of them suddenly drew a knife and stabbed the other in the neck. The wounded man died in a few minutes. The assassin was captured.

—According to a Bahia telegram of the 25th, Sr. Luiz Viana and Ray Byrdson have had a talk about the situation and are agreed that the next President should be a military man. They are apparently in no hurry to abolish the evils which are causing so much injury to the country.

—Experiments were made at the gas company's offices on the 26th with a new gas stove for cooking purposes. The experiments were highly successful, the cooking being done easily, quickly and in the best manner. It is not improbable that gas could be used to great advantage in this climate for cooking purposes.

—The 24th was observed as a holiday, being the 2nd anniversary of the adoption of the constitution. In view of the fact that the constitution is practically a dead letter, and that it is observed only when it is convenient to do so, perhaps it would have been better not to have called so much attention to the document.

—The good citizens of Guaratuba, which lies within the federal district, rose in their sovereign might on the 24th and deposed their police *subdelegado*. It is quite in harmony with the policy now dominant in Brazil. Subsequent reports state that the deposed official is back in his office and the S. P. are at peace with all the world.

—We do not wish to interfere with the income of any of our local contemporaries, but would it not be better to suppress all such public discussions as that relating to Dr. Abel Parente's pretended discovery. They certainly can not serve any moral or educational purpose, while in many cases, especially in the hands of sensational journalists, they are simply disgusting and offensive.

—It is worthy of note that many articles of food imported from foreign ports are much cheaper than the domestic product. For instance, American preserved shrimps, in tins, are much cheaper than those caught in the bay, at our very door. French "string beans," in tins, cost less than half the price of the domestic product in the market. And so on through a long list. The question arises in this respect—what does Brazil intend to do? Suspend production and live on the foreigner, or go to work?

—It is stated by a gentleman who is well informed on the subject that the agents and representatives of various companies and syndicates for the importation of Chinese laborers, have succeeded in collecting hundreds of contos from planters in advance payments on orders given. One agent alone is said to have obtained about 120,000\$, and has retired to Buenos Aires to enjoy it. The whole scheme is full of swindles, as time will prove, but it is difficult to work up much sympathy for the victims. It might be well, however, for the patriotic national press to sound a note of warning.

January 27.¹² The London and *Reichen Bank* posted 13% on London for counter business, and the other banks posted 13%, but before mid-day the first rate was withdrawn, and the latter was only to be had for small sums. There was a few business done, with bank sterling reported at 13-13½. *Reichsbank* paper at 13 1/16 and commercial sterling at the extremes of 13 1/16-13%. Just before the close of business, bills were rather more abundant and *Reichsbank* paper found no takers at 13 1/16; commercial sterling was quiet at 13 1/16-13%, but even at the higher rate the banks were not takers. Sovereigns sold, in a very small way, at 18920-620, and closed with buyers at 18920, sellers at 18923.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
8,000,000\$	2,400,000\$	--	Agrícola de Parapanama.	38000—July 91	60\$	60,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	--	Agrícola do Vale do Freixo.	10 1/2—July 91	60		
7,000,000	7,000,000	--	Cart. e Viagem Imobiliária.	60—July 91	200		
1,000,000	750,400	20,000	Carragees Fimimense.....	--Jan. 93	100	100	
1,000,000	2,400,000	--	Central do Brasil.....	10—Jan. 91	200	210 000	17000000
1,000,000	4,000,000	36,812	Ceres Brasileira.....	4 5/8—Jan. 93	80	48 000	40 000—500000
1,000,000	600,000	--	Empresa de Obras Publicas.	15—Jan. 91	80	13 000	
1,000,000	4,000,000	--	Estados Unidos do Brasil.	10—Jan. 91	200	210 000	
1,000,000	12,000,000	453,587	Fomento Fimimense.....	2 800—July 91	40	15 000	
1,000,000	50,000,000	--	Industriale do Brazil.....	--Feb. 93	200		
1,000,000	10,000,000	--	Alimentos do Brazil.....	10—Jan. 91	100	34 900	
1,000,000	4,000,000	--	de do Rio.....	Int.—Jan. 91	100	30 000	30 000—40 000
1,000,000	3,000,000	--	de de S. Paulo.....	Int.—Jan. 91	100	60 000	
1,000,000	2,500,000	--	Metropolitana.....	--Jan. 91	40	20 000	
1,000,000	5,800,000	24,189	Nacional de Farpas e Estões	--Jan. 91	40	20 000	
1,000,000	1,200,000	--	Nacional de Obras.....	--Jan. 91	75	20 000	
1,000,000	8,720,000	--	Nova Era Rural.....	5 000—Jan. 91	20	35 000	
1,000,000	10,000,000	--	Novo Rio.....	3 300—July 91	70	3 000	
1,000,000	5,000,000	--	Obras Hydroelétricas do Brazil	--Jan. 91	70	7 000	
1,000,000	4,000,000	21,805	Saneamento do Rio.....	13 1/2—July 91	35	35 000	
1,000,000	5,000,000	--	Servicos Maritimos.....	10—Jan. 91	30	30 000	
1,000,000	9,000,000	34,917	Torreses Brasileira.....	1 000—Jan. 91	90	30 000	--- 34 000
1,000,000	80,000,000	--	União Un. do Est. do Braz.	1 000—July 91	280	280 000	--- 60 000

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1893

Date	Steamer	Destination
March 9	Tagus...	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, S. Vincent, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 17	Tamar...	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 21	Clyde...	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

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INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

New York:

Bessel.....	Mar. 4th
Lassell.....	" 11th
Hevelius.....	" 19th

Receives passengers.

Calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offers.

New Orleans:

Bellucian.....	Mar. 10th
----------------	-----------

Antwerp and London

(via Bahia and Southampton)

Mackelene.....	Mar. 4th
----------------	----------

Receives passengers.

Amsterdam and London

Roscoe.....	Mar. 9th
-------------	----------

Valparaiso, Callao and West Coast

Ports.

Canton.....	Mar. 12th
-------------	-----------

Intended sailings from Santos to

New York:

Nasmyth.....	Mar. 1st
--------------	----------

Calling at Victoria

Dalton.....	Mar. 9th
-------------	----------

Amsterdam and London

Roscoe.....	Mar. 6th
-------------	----------

For further information apply in Santos to

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Avonport.....	Mar. 12th
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